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Archaeological  
Institute  
of America

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

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*To the Members of the Institute :*

I have the honor to submit, on behalf of the Council, the following report on the affairs of the Institute from September 1, 1899, to August 31, 1900.

As was hoped on the adoption of the new Constitution three years ago, the membership of the Council has continued fairly permanent. Only one change has been made in its elected membership. The Detroit and Connecticut Societies have so increased their membership that each is entitled to an additional member.

At its last meeting the Council formally accepted a new affiliated society which had been formed in Missouri, and hopes for it a most vigorous growth.

The membership of the Institute is now larger than ever before, numbering more than nine hundred. Since October of 1899, one hundred and forty members have been added, of whom nearly half are of the Detroit Society.

The Financial Statement of the Treasurer shows a balance in favor of the Institute at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1900, of \$1874.89. The principal part of this sum is already pledged toward the expenses of publishing the results of the excavations of the Argive Heraeum.

For detailed accounts of the work and development of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, and of the excavations conducted at Corinth by the School at Athens, the reader is referred

to the accompanying reports to the Council from the Managing Committees of these Schools.

At the May meeting of the Council, Professor J. Henry Thayer of Harvard University reported, in behalf of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, that its Managing Committee had secured the support of nineteen universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, and had collected sufficient money to justify the opening of the School this autumn, if the necessary firman should be secured from the Turkish government. The Committee elected as first Director of the School, for the year 1900-01, Professor Charles C. Torrey, recently of Andover Theological Seminary, but now of Yale University. Professor Torrey accepted the election, and at last accounts was in Constantinople, awaiting the imperial firman for the establishment of the School. He was authorized to purchase in Europe books to the value of \$500, as a nucleus for the library of the School.

The object of the School in Palestine is to afford advanced students from American institutions of learning the opportunity of prosecuting investigations relating to history, both sacred and secular, topography, archaeology, epigraphy, and kindred topics, and especially to explore and excavate historic sites. Its constitution is modelled in general after those of its sister Schools at Athens and Rome. It will afford equal opportunities to all races and both sexes; it will be kept free from special obligations or preferences as respects any religious denomination or literary institution. Unfortunately the present scanty funds of the School do not enable it as yet to offer resident fellowships; but any graduate of the institutions which unite in its support is received on presenting a certificate attesting his qualification. Other applicants for admission are expected to give evidence of possessing a working knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as of German and French. The term of residence covers eight months, from October 1 to June 1, and the Committee believes that a student's expenses need not much exceed \$500, including the voyage out and back.

The scholar who will take charge of the literary work of the School is to be chosen annually from among the faculties of the contributing institutions. The Committee expects also eventually to appoint a resident head who may have the oversight of excavations and explorations in the field.

To its preliminary circular of information, the Committee of the School in Palestine adds these words: "When it is considered that the Holy Land is the scene and source of that historic and religious development which has furnished the third and crowning element in modern civilization; that for centuries it was the thoroughfare between the nations of Europe and the farther East; that in its soil lie buried, according to the opinion of the most competent judges, relics that will shed light upon some of the most important problems — biblical, historical, linguistic — which interest students at the present time; and, further, that Americans (Edward Robinson, W. H. Thomson, and others) have been among the foremost to win the gratitude of the scholarly world, and fame for themselves, by their Palestinian researches, one cannot but wonder that their countrymen have delayed so long to resume and enlarge a work so attractive and promising — a work to which they stand, as it were, in honor pre-committed before the learned world."

From the first the Institute has shown in practical ways its interest in the great field of American Archaeology, but with its limited income and comparatively large obligations already assumed, the Council had not seen clearly of late how to accomplish the most important results in a department of research where other institutions are engaged with much larger resources. But at its last meeting, the Council authorized its Committee on American Archaeology, of which Mr. Charles P. Bowditch is Chairman, to appoint a Fellow in American Archaeology, with an annual stipend of \$500, — thus virtually following the precedents established by the creation of fellowships in the affiliated Schools of Classical Studies.

The Committee on the Heraeum Publication report progress

in negotiations with printers and publishers, but also unexpected delays.

The Committee on the Assos Publication also reported to the Council, and showed copies of finished plates.

The President of the Institute has been authorized by the Council to arrange, in connection with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, for the publication of a facsimile of a Venetian codex of Aristophanes.

The Committee on Lantern Slides reported that they believed it inexpedient for the Institute and the Schools to maintain a collection for loan and sale, but recommended that information with regard to such slides available for the illustration of archaeological objects be gathered and published in the *JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE*. The report was approved, and the committee was continued.

The members of the Institute do not now need a detailed account of the General Meeting of the Institute which was held in New Haven, in the Art School of Yale University, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27, 28, and 29, 1899. The opening address by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Honorary President of the Institute, has been published in the first pages of the fourth volume of the *JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE*. Abstracts of the papers read may be found in pp. 149-182 of the same number of the *JOURNAL*. The registered attendance at the meetings was ninety-four, exclusive of the Yale contingent, and represented forty-three institutions of learning. Never before, except at the joint meeting of learned societies in Philadelphia, in 1894, have so many classical scholars been gathered in America. Most of the colleges of New York and New England were represented each by at least two professors. Seven professors were present from Harvard University, five from the Faculty of Columbia University, five from Wesleyan University, and three from Princeton University.

The Executive Committee, which had charge of the arrangements for the meeting, had expressed the desire that the range

of papers might be as broad as the constitution of the Institute, and embrace the whole field of archaeology. Naturally, however, a large majority of the scholars present were classical scholars, and most of the papers presented were in the department of classical archaeology. The influence of the School at Athens was indicated by the fact that exactly half of the papers offered were by former students or professors of that School.

The session of Thursday morning was devoted largely to the special interests of museums, their collections and recent acquisitions, and to excavations. The Executive Committee has expressed the hope that the annual meeting of the Institute may bring together year after year the administrative officers of museums.

The session of Thursday afternoon was devoted chiefly to American archaeology.

The General Meeting was not held for business in the strict sense, the management of the affairs of the Institute being left to its Council; but resolutions were adopted with regard to two important matters, on which all thinking men should be in accord — urging that objects of antiquity and art should be admitted to this country free of customs duties, and that our government should take measures to protect and preserve the remains of an earlier civilization within our borders — not longer allowing the indiscriminate digging for relics which threatens the destruction of many important monuments, and the scattering in our own and other lands of objects which are of high value to science.

In the Christmas holidays of the present year, a General Meeting of the Institute in connection with other learned societies will be held in Philadelphia. Dr. William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Joseph Clark Hopkin, of Bryn Mawr College, represent the Institute on the Committee of Arrangements.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, of New York City, and Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University, kindly consented to serve the Institute as lecturers before its affiliated societies in

the spring of 1900. The Rev. Dr. Peters lectured on the American Excavations at Nippur, and Professor Wright on A Painting by Apelles,—in Antiquity and in the Renaissance. In addition to these lectures provided by the Institute, some of the societies provided themselves with others. For example, the Pennsylvania Society added lectures as follows: Dr. Jastrow, on the Babylonian and Hebrew accounts of Creation, Dr. Hoppin on the labors of Heracles in Vase-Painting, Director Culin on American art, Dr. Bates on the recent excavations at Delphi. The Detroit Society added as follows: Hon. George Horton on Village life in Greece, Dr. A. B. Hinsdale on Some primitive inventions, illustrated by American types; and an evening of Greek music by Professor A. A. Stanley, assisted by Dr. W. H. Wait and Miss Alice G. Bailey, of the University of Michigan.

The Rev. Dr. Peters, Professor Kelsey, and Professor Frothingham were appointed by the Council at its meeting in May, a committee to consider the wisdom and the means of extending the influence of the Institute by providing occasional lectures, and securing members, in cities where no affiliated societies of the Institute exist. The circumstances of some societies are such that their members already have at their disposal more lectures than they can attend, while in other places additional lectures will prove a helpful stimulus.

The third volume of the JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE was large and excellent, but expensive. The Council granted an additional sum for that volume, and an appropriation of \$5000 for the fourth volume. The Editorial Board has decided to reduce somewhat the number of pages. The whole of Volume IV is in type; the editors have already on hand, in manuscripts received from the Schools and in other papers, material enough to fill an additional volume. This abundance will make it necessary for the editors to exercise more rigorously the principle of selection, instead of publishing all the meritorious papers of the Schools. The JOURNAL hereafter will appear at quarterly intervals, instead of six times a year as at first planned. The change

was made on grounds of economy and proved convenience. The numbers for the coming year are expected to appear promptly.

The income of the Institute from fees of annual members, sales of publications, and interest on deposits in 1895-96 was \$4111.67; in 1896-97, \$5291.40; in 1897-98, \$7427.24; in 1898-99, \$6177.02; in 1899-1900, \$8002.50. The income from fees alone in these years was, respectively, \$4060.30, \$4554, \$6542, \$5172, \$6866.04. The special reason for the decrease in the income from fees for the year 1898-99 was explained in the report for that year. The gain during the last five years is very encouraging. A like increase in membership during the next five years will more than double the ability of the Institute to undertake important achievements.

For the COUNCIL,

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, *Acting President.*

YALE UNIVERSITY,  
October 1, 1900.